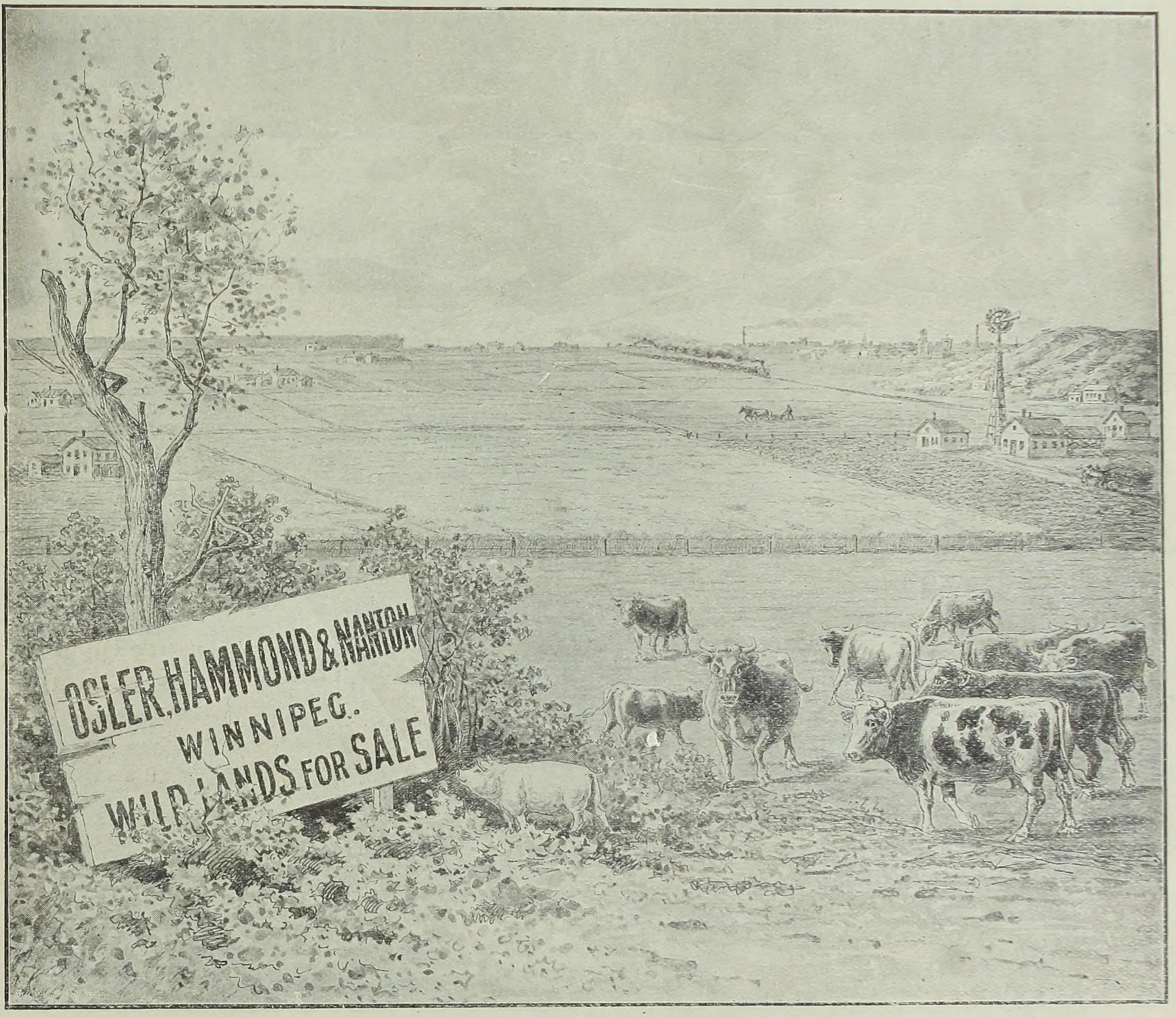
FREE FARMS



Scene on the Plains 1881.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
LAND DEPARTMENT.
Corner Main & McDermot Streets. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

NEW HOMES



Scene on the Plains 1901.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
LAND DEPARTMENT.
Corner Main & McDermot Streets. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Calgar
RAI
HA
1,85
Of Odd-Numb
along t
Fine Agric
AL
C

The Even-
Free
Act

The Odd-S
Company, wi
ditions. Usu
T
One-tenth c
payments with
Ten cents
will be added
payable with f
without interes

OSLER,
L
Cor. Main an
ALEXAN

---

are exceed-
a large size
h care or ex-

tine.
quarantine of
entering Cana-
whatever is
beyond that

terms so liberal that any...
a home, and at the same time get the benefit of the increase in values that is sure to follow the settlement of good land.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
LAND DEPARTMENT,
Cor. Main and McDermot Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

mile from a school which is kept open during the whole year. My horses, with the exception of those I require for working, run on the prairie or in the pasture field winter and summer and have always done well, in fact this country can hardly be equalled as a grazing and dairy country anywhere in North America. I might add that I have all my land fenced and a good frame house and good stables for my work horses.

My advice to all who are looking for a home is to

$600.00, stable $400, 30 horses, 125 cattle, 3 pigs.

I would advise anyone looking for a home to come to this country, because it is a good country for a man with a small capital.

The best time to come is the early part of April.

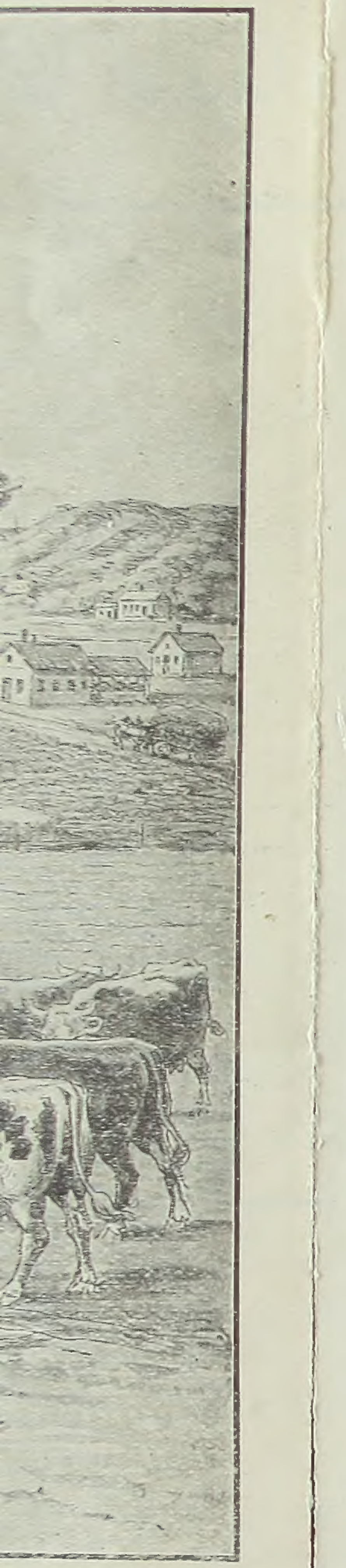
An intending settler should have about $1,000 to make a good start, though many are well-to-do who came in here without a cent. Mixed farming pays best.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) J. A. HAMMER.

Combined plough	28 00 to	30 00
Brush breaker	25 00 to	28 00
Stubble plough	18 00 to	22 00
Harrows	15 00	
Disc harrows	35 00	
Mower	55 00 to	65 00
Rake	32 00	
Wagon	75 00	
Binder	150 00 to	160 00

Yours truly, (Sgd) WM. DEAN.

S



,

ITOBA.

THE

Calgary & Edmonton

RAILWAY COMPANY

HAS A LAND GRANT OF

1,850,000 Acres

Of Odd-Numbered Sections in the Territory lying along the Eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains, consisting of

Fine Agricultural and Ranching Land

IN

ALBERTA

Canadian Northwest.

The Even-numbered Sections are held by the Dominion Government as

Free Homesteads

FOR

Actual Settlers.

The Odd Sections adjoining are for sale by the Company, without cultivation or residential conditions. **Usual price, $3.00 per acre.**

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-tenth cash and the balance in nine annual payments with interest at six per cent.

Ten cents per acre, cost of Government survey, will be added in each case. This amount will be payable with final instalment of purchase money and without interest.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Main and McDermot Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

C. S. LOTT,

ALEXANDER CORNER, CALGARY, Alta.

THE

Qu'Appelle, Long Lake

AND

Saskatchewan Railway Company

HAS A LAND GRANT OF

1,000,000 Acres

Of Odd-Numbered Sections Consisting of Farm Lands in

SASKATCHEWAN

AND

ASSINIBOIA

Even-Numbered Sections are held open by the Dominion Government as

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR CATUAL SETTLERS.

The Odd Sections adjoining are for sale by the Company, without cultivation or residential conditions. **Usual price, $3.00 per acre.**

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-tenth cash and the balance in nine annual payments, with interest at six per cent.

Ten cents per acre, cost of Government survey, will be added in each case. This amount will be payable with final instalment of purchase money and without interest.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Cor. Main and McDermot Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

HOW to REACH THESE LANDS

Settlers from Ontario and the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion can purchase Tickets from any of the Canadian Pacific Railway Stations or Ticket Agents direct to

CALGARY, OLDS OR MACLEOD

Stations on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, or to

PRINCE ALBERT

DUCK LAKE, ROSTHERN, HAGUE OR OSLER

Or any Station on the Q. L. L. & S. Railway and get the benefit of the Settlers' Immigration rate.

Settlers from the United States should apply to the nearest Canadian Government Immigration Agent or Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the United States, for full information as to best route and for a Canadian Land Settlement Agency Certificate. Settlers can then purchase regular tickets to Gretna, North Portal, Lethbridge, Nelson, Vancouver or Sumas (Huntingdon Junction), and from these points, on presentation of their Certificates to Agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may obtain Settlers' Special Immigration Rates to any of the above stations

SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

Freight Regulations on C. P. R.

1. The rates in this tariff are subject to the general notices and conditions of carriage printed in the company's form of Shipping Receipt.

2. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live Stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools (all second-hand); Lumber and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to the lumber and shingles, a portable house may be shipped; Seed Grain, small quantity of trees and shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey.

3. Under this tariff, when freight is to be loaded by consignor, or unloaded by consignee, $1.00 per car per day will be charged for delay beyond forty-eight hours in loading or unloading.

4. Should the allotted number of Live Stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the Carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight Carload of Live Stock.

5. Passes—One man will be passed free in charge of Live Stock when forming part of Carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

6. Less than Carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons, or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand), and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools. Less than Carload lots must be plainly addressed. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand wagons, buggies, farm machinery, implements or tools, unless accompanied by household goods.

7. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged the regular classified tariff rates Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, are, therefore, strictly enjoined to give their personal attention to the preventing of the loading of contraband articles, and to see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs.

8. Top-loads.—Agents must not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous, and is absolutely forbidden.

9. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the Carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned

10. The Carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car, and weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs., the additional weight will be charged for at rates shown.

WHEN TO ARRIVE.

The best time to arrive in Western Canada for those who have decided where they will locate or for young men expecting employment on a farm, is March. The latter will then have opportunities of visiting different sections, if they desire, before the busy season sets in, and the actual settler with a family will be able to get settled before the farm work claims his attention. Those wishing to make a prospecting tour with the idea of becoming settlers should start during the summer or early fall—from the beginning of June to the end of August—when the conditions are most favorable for the selection of land.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over is required.

EMPLOYMENT.

In Manitoba and some parts of the North-West Territories, at certain seasons, farmers are on the look-out for able men and pay good wages, generally averaging $15 to $20 per month and board, and during harvesting as high as from $25 to $40 per month and board is paid. The girls of a family usually find employment in Winnipeg and other towns, in domestic service, in hotels, shops, factories and establishments employing female labor. Good wages are paid to capable girls and little time is lost in getting a situation.

CUSTOMS.

Under the Customs Tariff of Canada a bona fide Settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, as "Settlers' Effects" the following articles, viz:

Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada; musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years actual use in Canada.

SETTLERS' SPECIAL RATES AND PRIVILEGES.

The attention of intending settlers on the Calgary and Edmonton. and Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway lands is drawn to the fact that they will be granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, over whose line they must travel in order to reach these Companies' lands, all special rates, stop-over privileges, granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to intending settlers on their own lands.

Cattle Quarantine is Abolished

Stock from the United States.

Live Stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by bona fide intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council, subject to the following regulations made by the Honorable Comptroller of Customs:

EACH SETTLER IS ALLOWED one animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured.

One sheep or swine for each acre so secured.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, one animal allowed for each ten acres so secured.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, one animal for each acre so secured.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportion to be observed.

The operation of the above regulations is limited to 320 acres.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, are open for Homestead Entry (160 acres) by any person sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the Local Land Office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one, to be named by the intending settler, near the local office, to make the entry for him. Entry fee $10, or if abandoned or cancelled land $15 or $20.

DUTIES.

The present homestead law requires:
Three years cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

DOMINION LAND OFFICES.—(Figures inclusive.)

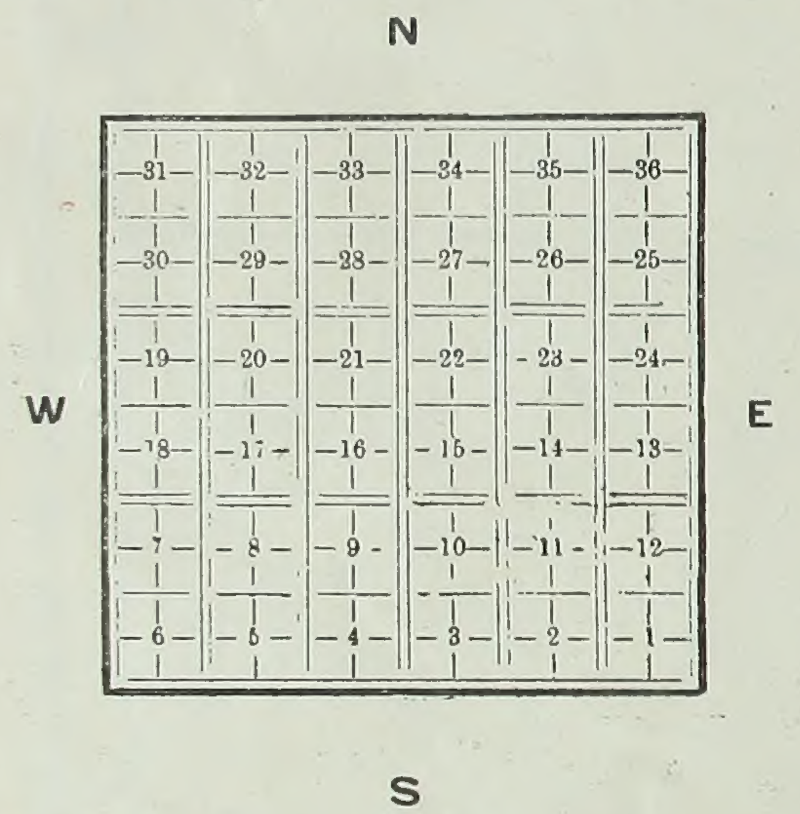
Prince Albert District.—J. McTaggart, Agent, Prince Albert, Comprises tp. 39 northwards, rg. 13w, 2 to 10w. 3.

Lethbridge District.—A. T. Fraser, Agent, Lethbridge. Comprises tps. 1 to 18, rgs. 1 to 24w 4; and tps. 1 to 12 between west. limit of rg. 24 and boundary of B. C.

Calgary District.—J. R. Sutherland, Agent, Calgary. Comprises tps. 13 to 18, rg. 25w. 4 to B. C., and tps. 19 to 30, rg. 1w. 4, tps. 31 to 34, rg. 8w. 4 to B. C.

Red Deer District.—W. H. Cottingham, Agent, Red Deer. Comprises tps. 35 to 42, rg 8w. 4 to B. C.

Edmonton District (including Wetaskiwin sub-district). R. A. Ruttan, Agent, Edmonton. Comprises tp. 43, rg. 8w. 4 and all North and West to B.C.



A Section contains 640 acres, and forms one mile square.

Roads.—The new system in use in the Territories gives 66 feet around each two sections, 1 and 12, 2 and 11, etc.

Alberta and Saskatchewan.

It is an undisputed fact that Alberta is a natural stock country. Cattle that graze out all the year round and have never been under cover of any kind, are shipped direct from the ranges to the English market and there command the highest current prices, thus proving that the conditions of the climate, pasturage, and water are exceptionally good. There is, however, no doubt that equally good cattle can be raised in Saskatchewan. The climates differ somewhat, the mild weather of Southern Alberta allowing cattle to run all the year round with little or no care, while in Saskatchewan, and the same may be said of Northern Alberta, cattle require to be fed for a short period during the winter and to be looked after to a certain extent. In the early days, Alberta was looked upon as being a purely range country, suitable for large bands of cattle only, large cattle companies were therefore formed and large areas of land leased. That it is a magnificent range country has been more than proved by the enormous herds now running in Southern Alberta, but it has been found that equally good results can be obtained in Alberta as in Saskatchewan from small herds of say 500 head, when well looked after. It has also been proved that like Saskatchewan, not only Northern but Southern Alberta, is suited for grain raising, and in both districts mixed farming, where grain, cattle and dairying are all well looked after pays well.

Meat and flour are necessities of life and it is a known fact that the further north cattle and wheat can be raised, the better they are.

Cattle grazing in the Canadian North-West undoubtedly surpass both in the quality of the beef and quickness in reaching maturity, cattle raised in warmer countries, such as the South-Western States, (U. S.) It is not breeding or care in handling, which brings this result, it is the climate, water and grass. If you divide a herd of 1000 cattle, leaving 500 in the South-Western States and bring the other 500 to the Canadian West, that part of the herd transferred to the Canadian West will, at the end of four years if sold in the same market, dress 200 lbs per head heavier than the part left to graze in the South-Western States.

It is not necessary to comment on the wheat grown in the Canadian West, it is already too well known to require it. We, however, with the permission of the Ogilvie Milling Company, publish in another column two letters, one written in Dawson City and the other in Glasgow, Scotland, which speak for themselves, regarding flour made from Western Canada wheat.

Red Fyfe wheat, known as No. 1 hard, makes better flour than any other wheat grown, and commands the highest price in the best markets of the world.

Markets. In addition to having the markets of the world for their grain, the English and British Columbia markets for their beef cattle, the settlers of Western Canada have by the opening of the Crows Nest Railway, and the rapid development of mining in British Columbia, had a convenient cash market guaranteed them for their dairy and other produce. This is especially the case along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway in Alberta, though settlers in Saskatchewan on lands tributary to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway also benefit largely. The fact is, the food problem of the world has yet to be solved and it will be a long time before the farmer in Western Canada is unable to get a fair price for the produce of his farm.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Surface. Gently undulating prairie, rolling open prairie with lakes and ponds, rolling prairie interspersed with bluffs of poplar, high rolling country, portions of which are heavily timbered with spruce, jack pine, etc.

Climate similar to that of Manitoba, summer days long and bright, lengthening as you go north. Winter days are cold, clear and calm. Tornadoes and cyclones are unknown.

Soil. Clay loam to sand loam, with rich clay to sandy subsoil. As **cultivation goes north** it has been found that the rich sandy loams return quicker and better crops than the heavy clays; grain ripens earlier, with equally as good a berry, and does not throw such an immense growth of straw as the heavy clays, and it is much easier to work.

Water. The country is well watered; everyone cannot locate on the banks of a running stream, but anyone can get a plentiful supply of good water by digging a few feet for it.

Fuel and Building Material. To the north there are bluffs of spruce and jack pine, and the miles of coal outcrop, and the Forests on the North Saskatchewan, ensure a plentiful supply of cheap fuel and building material.

ALBERTA

Presents a diversified and picturesque appearance. The surface rolling from undulating open prairie on the east to the partially timbered foothills and peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the west.

Numerous Streams of pure water, abounding in fish, rise in the mountains and foothills and run east and north through this territory

Pine and Spruce timber, suitable for houses, stables, etc., is easily obtainable in the foothills and mountain valleys on western limit of tract.

Coal, the fuel of the future in this as in other countries, is found cropping out in seams from two to twelve feet thick on nearly all streams And this, coupled with the fact that coal in car lots shipped from the big mines can be obtained at railway stations, ensures settlers a good supply of cheap fuel.

The Soil is rich loam, with a clay subsoil that will grow anything suitable to the climate.

The Grass is Luxuriant up to the crown of the highest foothills, and during the bright autumn weather it gradually cures, and furnishes splendid feed during the winter. It is practically well cured hay standing up on end.

HORSES.

There is a splendid opening in the Foot Hill Valleys for people who understand the raising of horses. There is no country in the world better adapted for the purpose. The climate, water and grass are most suitable for this branch of farming. They can feed out all the year round and mature wonderfully.

What is wanted and what will sell readily are Clyde crosses and other heavy horses, broken as colts and perfectly gentle.

CATTLE.

There is already a large number of magnificent cattle of all grades in Western Canada, and the intending settler can obtain all he requires from among the large herds which are now running on the ranges, and which require little or no care during the winter.

Farmers cannot do better than raise good beef cattle. The export of beef cattle has attained wonderful proportions during the past few years.

Encouragement of Pure Bred Stock Importation.

Owing to the comparatively recent settlement of Western Canada, especially the North-West Territories, it is not to be expected that establishments for the rearing of pure bred stock could yet be numerous enough to meet the growing demands of the country for that class of stock. There are now a large number of pure bred animals raised in the West, but in order to facilitate the importation of the best blood on the continent of America, the Territorial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have joined hands, and perfected arrangements whereby pure bred bulls can be brought from any point in Ontario to any point in the Territories at a uniform rate of $5.00 per head.

SHEEP.

For sheep, there are thousands of acres of rich grass lands, well watered, and adapted in every way for first-class mutton and fine wool, where cold rains and dust storms, so injurious to the fleece, are almost unknown. The clear, dry bracing air of the country suits sheep, which suffer from little or no disease. Sheep mature early owing to the fine quality of the grass. To winter them safely, good, warm, roomy sheds, plenty of hay (10 tons to the 100 head), and attention is all that is wanted. The popular breeds are Shrops and Downs, and in most cases they are crossed with Merinoes.

HOGS.

It has been recognized that the raising of hogs has not received sufficient attention in the past, and action is now being taken by the Government of the North-West Territories with a view of placing thorough bred stock within the reach of all the settlers. Hogs do well and pay well in this country. Settlers who are patrons of any creamery can always rear pigs and find an active demand for them, and a good market is always attainable to those who have a surplus of coarse or inferior grains which can best be utilized in developing pigs to proper weight.

POULTRY.

A profitable branch of farming in the Canadian West is the production of eggs, especially if these can be obtained during the winter months when prices range from 30 to 40 cents a dozen. There is also a fair demand for fowls for shipment. This climate cannot be equalled for the rearing of turkeys the dryness and altitude being especially favorable for this profitable bird. Geese, which are exceedingly hardy and easy to rear, grow to a large size on the rich pasture without very much care or extra feeding.

No Cattle Quarantine.

The regulations regarding the quarantine of settlers' cattle for ninety days before entering Canada have been cancelled, and no delay whatever is now experienced at the boundary line beyond that ordinarily required for inspection.

Didsbury, Dec. 17th, 1900.

Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Dear Sirs, Winnipeg.

I came to Alberta in the spring of 1894 from Ontario, and settled on Section 2 Tp. 31 R. 2 W. 5th.

I had a capital of $300 all told, with a family of six, when I came here, and have bought since that time a whole section of railway land, also five homesteads, and built dwellings, value at least $1500, also outbuildings to stable 60 head of horses and cattle, which would be worth $500. The value of cattle and horses I now have with my boys would be worth at least $2500. Implements, wagons, etc., etc., worth $600, and a half interest in a threshing machine, which is all paid for—in fact I would not leave here with my family if they gave me a $10,000 farm for nothing in Ontario where I came from.

I remain, yours truly,
(Sgd) ANDREW WEBER.

SCHOOLS.

In the Territories the management of the school system, which consists of public and separate schools, is vested in a Council of Public Instruction. Schools are maintained by legislative grants and by local taxation.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Any district, not exceeding 25 square miles (5 miles in length and breadth), which contains four (4) resident ratepayers and 12 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, can, by a vote of the majority, be formed into a school district; the government contributing to the support of the school.

TAXES.

Outside of the towns and a few rural municipalities there are no taxes except a small school tax (where a school district has been formed) and in some places a small tax as a contribution to local road improvements, labor on the roads being accepted in payment of the latter.

FUEL FOR SETTLERS.

Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may, on application to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building material, fencing and fuel for use on his homestead.

SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT

Is the Best Advertisement a New Country can Have.

We ask every settler into whose hands this circular falls, to send one to a friend. More attention will be paid to one circular enclosed in a letter from a friend than to one thousand sent out by an advertising agency.

By helping our friends to a home we help ourselves to the social intercourse and comforts of compact settlement. Our lands are listed very low, and terms so liberal that any industrious man may secure a home, and at the same time get the benefit of the increase in values that is sure to follow the settlement of good land.

DAIRYING.

In the spring of 1897 a plan was adopted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the purpose of assisting in the establishment and maintenance of creameries throughout the North-West Territories.

This plan has now been in successful operation for three years, some 20 creameries with tributary cream separating and receiving stations are being operated under government supervision throughout the Territories. One of these creameries is located at **OLDS.** The cream is delivered at the creamery by the farmers, free of charge to the government, and is manufactured into butter and marketed at the uniform charge of 4c. per pound, which is calculated to cover all expense of manufacture, such as salaries, rent and depreciation of buildings, plant and premises, fuel and other expenses.

Advance payments are made each month to the patrons at the rate of 10c. during the summer months and 15c. during the winter months per pound of butter made from the cream supplied by each, and when the season's output of butter has been sold, the balance of the net proceeds (the manufacturing charge being deducted) is paid to the patrons.

The following figures show the average prices realized for butter made at the **OLDS** Government Creamery during the season, May-November :

Year.	Value of Butter at Creamery per lb.	Manfg. Charge.	PAID TO PATRONS. Advanced Monthly.	Bal. end of Season.	Total.
1899	21.50	.04	10	7.50	17.50

The markets for choice creamery butter from the Territories are practically unlimited. The development of the mining industry in the Kootenay district of British Columbia and the tri-weekly refrigerator car service in operation on the C.P.R. lines during the summer season, whereby perishable food products may be shipped to any point in British Columbia with little or no deterioration in the quality, has created an excellent market for all kinds of farm produce.

Olds, Alta., Dec. 13th, 1900.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Gentlemen,— Winnipeg, Man.

I am a Canadian, born in Nova Scotia, and came to this country eight years ago with my family, from Nebraska. I homesteaded the SE¼ 2-32-1 W 5th mer. I brought in a car of effects and horses, but no cattle, and I had about $300 in cash. I now have forty head of cattle, twelve head of horses and a number of hogs, etc. I had forty acres under crop on my homestead this summer, and I might add that I have never missed a crop since coming to the country. I have two sons grown up and each of them have homesteads adjoining mine, well improved, and they are getting along splendid. This is the very best country I have ever seen, for a man with limited means, wanting to go into mixed farming or stock raising. We have a good market for produce of all kinds, including butter, eggs, poultry, pork, beef and grain. There are good educational facilities. Wherever there are a sufficient number of children there is a good school provided. I myself live a little over one mile from a school which is kept open during the whole year. My horses, with the exception of those I require for working, run on the prairie or in the pasture field winter and summer and have always done well, in fact this country can hardly be equalled as a grazing and dairy country anywhere in North America. I might add that I have all my land fenced and a good frame house and good stables for my work horses.

My advice to all who are looking for a home is to come and see this particular part of the North-West before deciding to locate, as seeing is believing, and they will never regret the time spent in looking the district over.

Yours truly, (Sgd) ROBERT SMITH.

Olds, Alta., Dec. 12th, 1900.

Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Gentlemen, Winnipeg, Man.

I live on the NE¼ 6-33-2 W 5th mer. I came to this country in 1891 from England, in which country I was a laboring man with a family to support. I came to this country to give my rising family a show. I had absolutely nothing when I came. I have now a comfortable home, my children grown up around me and I am worth at least three thousand dollars, in the shape of dairy cows, young stock and land. I consider that I could not have done as well under the same conditions in any other place. As, for instance, our Government Creamery paid about seventeen cents per pound for butter all summer. From twelve cows, six of them bieng two year olds, I made $40 per month for the six summer months and I got $14 per head for the calves, and then the cows will pay for themselves during the winter.

Yours faithfully, (Sgd) JOHN MURRAY.

Olds, Alta., Dec. 21st, 1900.

Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Gentlemen, Winnipeg.

I came into this country in the spring of 1891 and settled, or rather squatted, the survey of this district not being then completed, on the SW¼ 4-33-1 W 5th, homesteading as soon as entry could be made.

I was born in Ontario and was engaged in farming there, also in Southern Manitoba, before coming to Alberta. When I reached Olds, then known as the 6th Siding, C. & E. R. R., I had two horses, 4 cows, a quantity of farm implements, and $125.00.

I have now my farm, 60 acres under cultivation, a house worth $800, stables and corrals worth $300, 2 good wells, 35 head of cattle, 4 horses, 12 hogs, etc. I am well satisfied with the country and our prospects and would recommend this part of Alberta to anyone looking for a home. The soil is of the best, water good, and an ever increasing demand in the market for all productions of farm, dairy and range.

(Sgd) JAMES MARSHALL.

Cardston, Alta., March 8th, 1899.

Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Dear Sirs, Winnipeg, Man.

I came to this district in 1897, and settled on the S.E. quarter of section 10, township 3, range 25 west of the 4th meridian, 50 miles from Lethbridge station. I homesteaded. I am an American by birth, and before coming to this country was farming in Utah. At the time I settled on my present farm my capital and outfit consisted of six horses and two wagons, and five head of cattle. I have now under cultivation 110 acres, a house valued at $600.00, stable $400, 30 horses, 125 cattle, 3 pigs.

I would advise anyone looking for a home to come to this country, because it is a good country for a man with a small capital.

The best time to come is the early part of April.

An intending settler should have about $1,000 to make a good start, though many are well-to-do who came in here without a cent. Mixed farming pays best.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) J. A. HAMMER.

Glasgow (Scotland), 21st Dec., 1895.

Messrs. The Ogilvie Milling Co.,
Dear Sirs,— Winnipeg, Man.

We have pleasure in stating that the quality of the flour made in the Winnipeg Mills, of which we have imported considerable on this crop, has given the highest satisfaction to everyone who has baked it.

Glasgow is pre-eminently a city of large baking establishments, some of them with a capacity of 2,000 barrels per week, and all managed by gentlemen well qualified to give a sound verdict on any flour. With remarkable unanimity they expressed the opinion that nothing finer than your Patent grade has ever been placed on the market.

The baking results have been exceptionally high, both in regard to color and out-turn, and we can invariably command a higher price than for the ordinary Standard of North-Western Patent Grades.

We are, yours respectfully,
(Sgd) WM. MORRISON & SON.

Dawson City, Sept. 7, 1898.

This is to certify that I received from Wm. Chambers fifty sacks of flour manufactured by the Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg, and have been in the baker business fifteen years and have handled all kinds of flour, and am an American citizen, and most conscientiously state that in all my experience I have never had the equal of this flour.

(Sgd) S. SOHRANK.

Olds, Alta., January 1st, 1901.

Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Dear Sirs,— Winnipeg, Man.

For the information of intending settlers in this country I beg to advise you that the present prices of farm produce, provisions, stock, implements, etc., etc., in the Olds District, are as given in the following list:

Item	Price	
Wheat, No. 1 hard	75c per bush.	
Oats	30 " seed.	
Barley	40 "	
Malting Barley	50 "	
Flax	$1 50 "	
Potatoes	30 "	
Butter	20c per pound.	
Eggs	30c per dozen,	
Dressed Pork	6½c per pound.	
Mutton	8c "	
Flour, Hungarian	2 80 per 100 lbs.	
Calves	$ 15 00 per head.	
Yearlings	20 00 "	
Milk Cows	30 00 to	$ 40 00
Steers, 3 years	35 00 to	40 00
Steers, 4 years	40 00 to	50 00
Work horses	70 00 to	100 00
Common board & dimension lumber	18 00 per M.	
Siding, ceiling and flooring	20 00 "	
Breaking plough	24 00	
Combined plough	28 00 to	30 00
Brush breaker	25 00 to	28 00
Stubble plough	18 00 to	22 00
Harrows	15 00	
Disc harrows	35 00	
Mower	55 00 to	65 00
Rake	32 00	
Wagon	75 00	
Binder	150 00 to	160 00

Yours truly, (Sgd) WM. DEAN.

Scene on the Plains 1881.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Corner Main & McDermot Streets. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.


Scene on the Plains 1901.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
LAND DEPARTMENT.
Corner Main & McDermot Streets. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Calgary & Edmonton Railway Co. and Qu'App

Railroad and Steamboa


LANDS FOR SALE AT LOW PRIC


and **Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Saskatchewan**


l and Steamboat Company.

LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.





BULMAN BROS & CO
WINNIPEG



EVEN NUMBERED SECTIONS HELD OPEN BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AS

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS

and we offer for sale

2,500,000 ACRES OF SELECTED LAND

in the best districts of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, LAND DEPARTMEN

For Local Information concerning C. & E. Railway Lands, call